

BookletChartTM

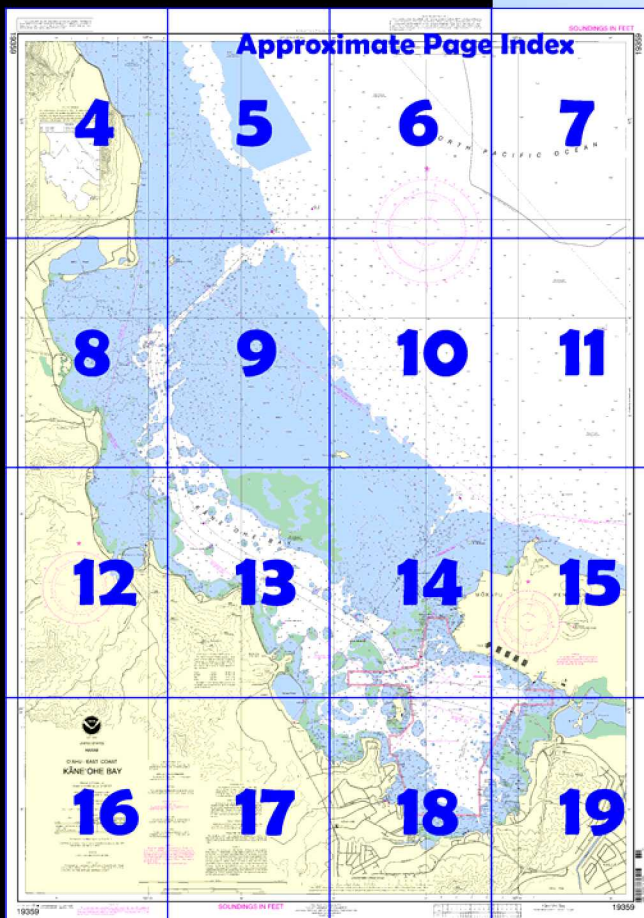
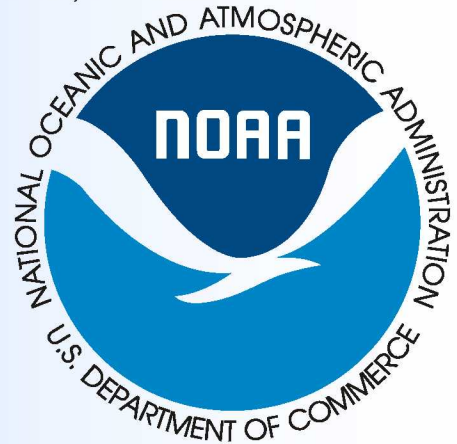
Kane'ohe Bay

(NOAA Chart 19359)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

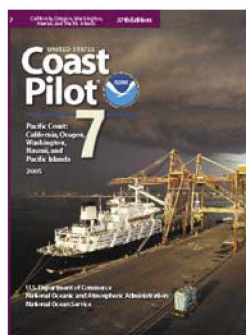
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(693) **Kualoa Point**, 15 miles SE of Kahuku Point, is on the NW side of the entrance to Kaneohe Bay. **Mokolii Island**, 206 feet high, is a conspicuous conical islet 0.3 mile seaward of Kualoa Point.

(694) **Kaneohe Bay** has an entrance width of 4.6 miles between Kualoa Point on the NW and Mokapu Peninsula on the SE; greatest inland extent is 3 miles. The bay has low sand and coral beaches along which are many of the old diked fishponds, some which are still

in use. Islands, coral reefs, and sand shoals are numerous throughout the bay. **Mokolii Island**, **Kapapa Island**, about 2.8 miles SE of Kualoa Point and in the center of Kaneohe Bay, and **Kekepa Island**, mushroom-shaped and 4.4 miles SE of Kualoa Point, are easy to identify from seaward and make for a good landfall during daylight. **Moku o Loe**

Island (Coconut Island), in the SW part of the bay, is the largest of the islands.

(695) The University of Hawaii operates a launch that ferries university personnel to and from the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology on the island of Moku o Loe. The launch runs from the island to a nearby pier on the SW side of Kaneohe Bay.

(696) **Kaneohe Bay** is a **Naval Defensive Sea Area** established by Executive Order No. 8681 of February 14, 1941. The order says in part: (697) "The territorial waters within Kaneohe Bay between extreme high-water mark and the sea and in and about the entrance channel within a line extending 3 miles NE from Kaoio Point, a line extending 4 miles NE from Kapaho Point, and a line joining the seaward extremities of the two above-described bearing lines, are hereby established and reserved as a naval defensive sea area for purposes of national defense, such area to be known as Kaneohe Bay Naval Defensive Sea Area; and the airspace over the said territorial waters is hereby set apart and reserved as a naval airspace reservation for purposes of national defense, such reservation to be known as Kaneohe Bay Naval Airspace Reservation.

(698) "At no time shall any person, other than persons on public vessels of the United States, enter Kaneohe Bay Naval Defensive Sea Area, nor shall any vessel or other craft, other than public vessels of the United States, be navigated into said area unless authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

(699) "At no time shall any aircraft, other than public aircraft of the United States, be navigated into Kaneohe Bay Naval Airspace Reservation, unless authorized by the Secretary of the Navy."

(700) **Note.**—Naval control over entry into Kaneohe Bay Naval Defensive Sea Area has been suspended, except for a 500-yard **prohibited area** around the perimeter of Mokapu Peninsula where only authorized vessels may enter. Naval control may, however, be reinstated without notice at any time.

(701) **Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station** is on Mokapu Peninsula. Mariners are advised that field operations are conducted throughout the year and divers, rafts, and aircraft may be operating in the bay. Caution should be taken when operating near the air station runway.

(703) Two channels lead through the reefs to the SE end of the bay. The deeper approach from the N end of the bay is through a dredged channel entered about 2 miles E of Kualoa Point. The channel is marked by lights, buoys, daybeacons, and a **227°** and a **349°30'** lighted range with the front range tower common to both. In May 1976, the controlling depth in the channel was 25 feet. Sampan Channel (Kaneohe Passage) to the SE, is entered about 0.85 mile NW of the N extremity of Mokapu Peninsula. This channel intersects the deeper channel about 0.9 mile W of Mokapu Peninsula, and is marked by a **217°15'** lighted range, daybeacons, and lighted and unlighted buoys. In May 1976, the controlling depth was 8 feet.

(704) **Crashboat Channel**, about 0.4 mile W of Mokapu Peninsula, has been dredged by the Navy for search and rescue vessels. This channel is within the prohibited area and should not be used by pleasure craft as it may hamper aid to a needy vessel or downed pilot. The Navy monitors 2716 kHz at its search and rescue facility on the SW side of Mokapu Peninsula; telephone number (257-2941 or 257-3543).

(706) Mariners are advised to exercise caution as the channels and other dredged areas in the bay have not been dragged or swept. Numerous coral heads are along the sides of the channels, and many of these are marked by privately maintained pipes extending 3 to 5 feet above the water.

(707) The bay is by far the best locality for the operation of small craft on O'ahu. Many permits are being obtained by property owners to dredge small-boat basins and channels through the reefs. Numerous docks, including the Kaneohe Yacht Club, are in the bay. In addition, many uncharted private floats and buoys, used to mark race courses, moorings, and fish and lobster pots are throughout the bay.

(708) A **015°-195° measured course**, 3,038 feet long, is SE of Moku o Loe Island in Kaneohe Bay. The range markers are 30-by 40-inch white daymarks with orange borders set on coral reefs about 0.4 mile off the SE shore of the bay.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 14/07
Corrected through LNM Jul. 03/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt Kaala, HI

KBA-99

162.55 MHz

Hawaii Kai, HI

KBA-99

162.40 MHz

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

PROHIBITED AREA

Kāne'ohe Bay

Regulations are published in Chapter 14, Chart 19359 (4134), U.S. Coast Pilot 7.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.416" southward and 9.887" eastward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of the Navy, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Waikane	(21°30'N/157°51'W)	feet 2.2	feet 1.8	feet 0.4
Moku O Loe	(21°26'N/157°48'W)	2.1	1.8	0.3

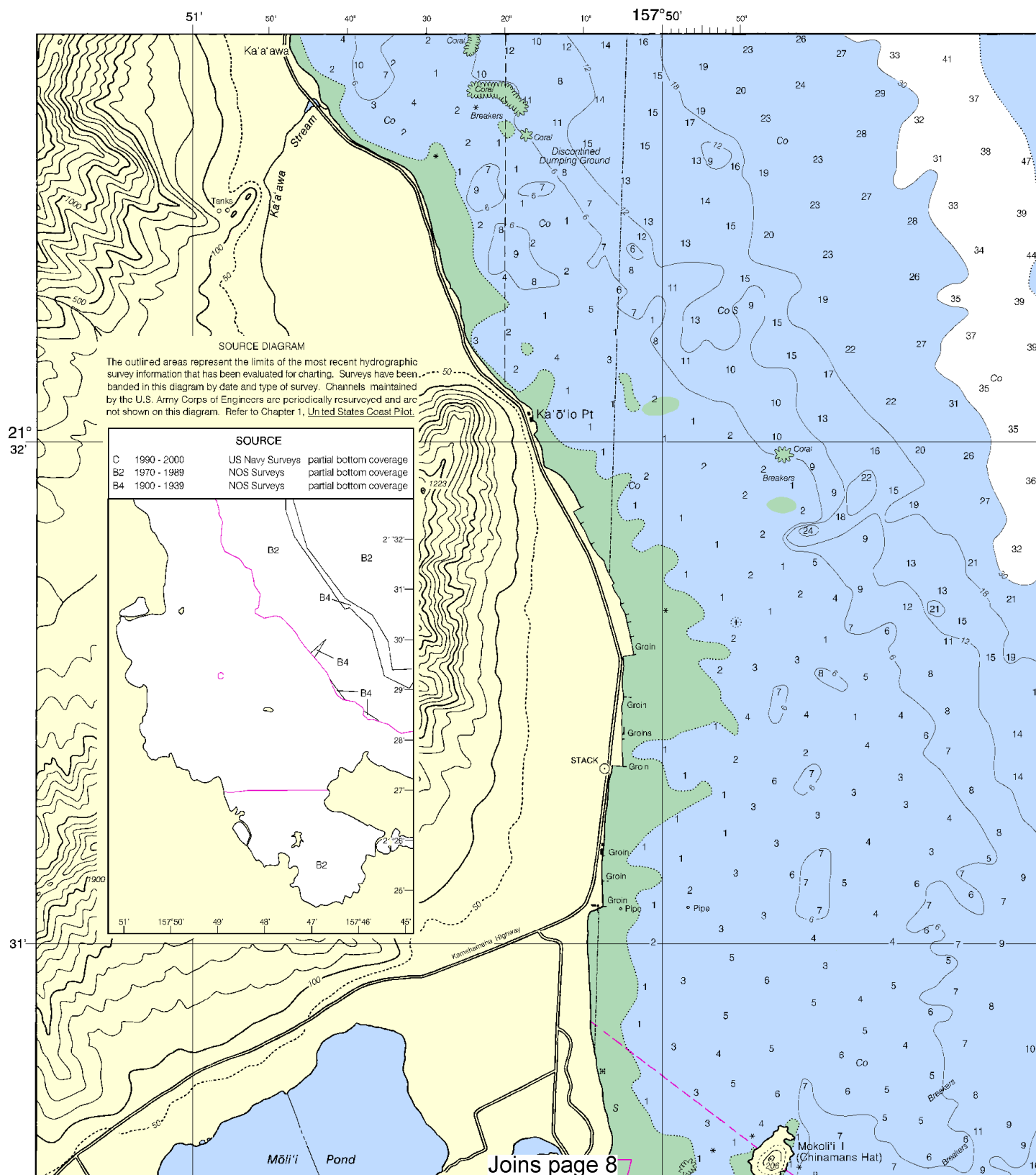
Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Jun 2007)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

19359



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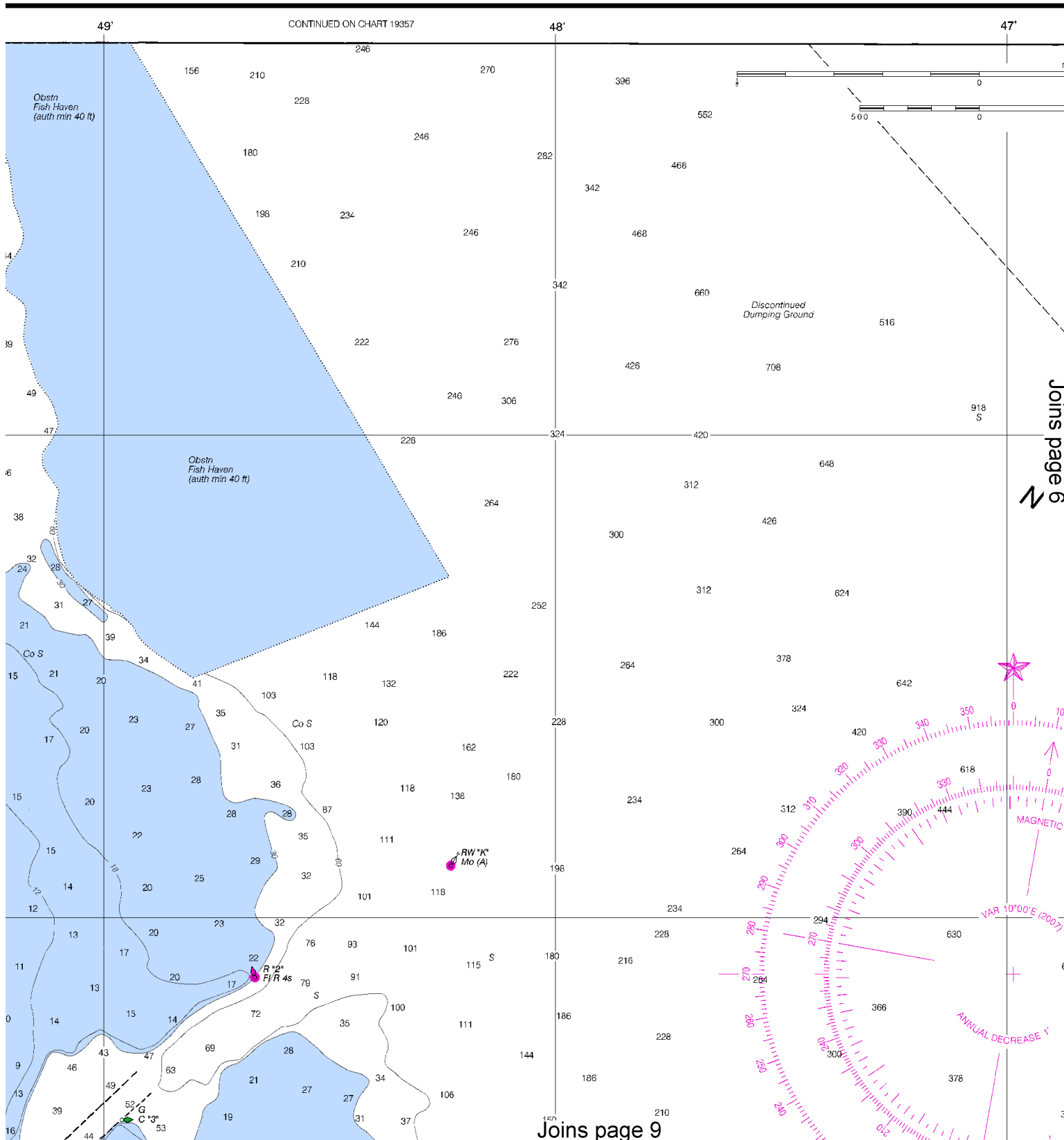


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

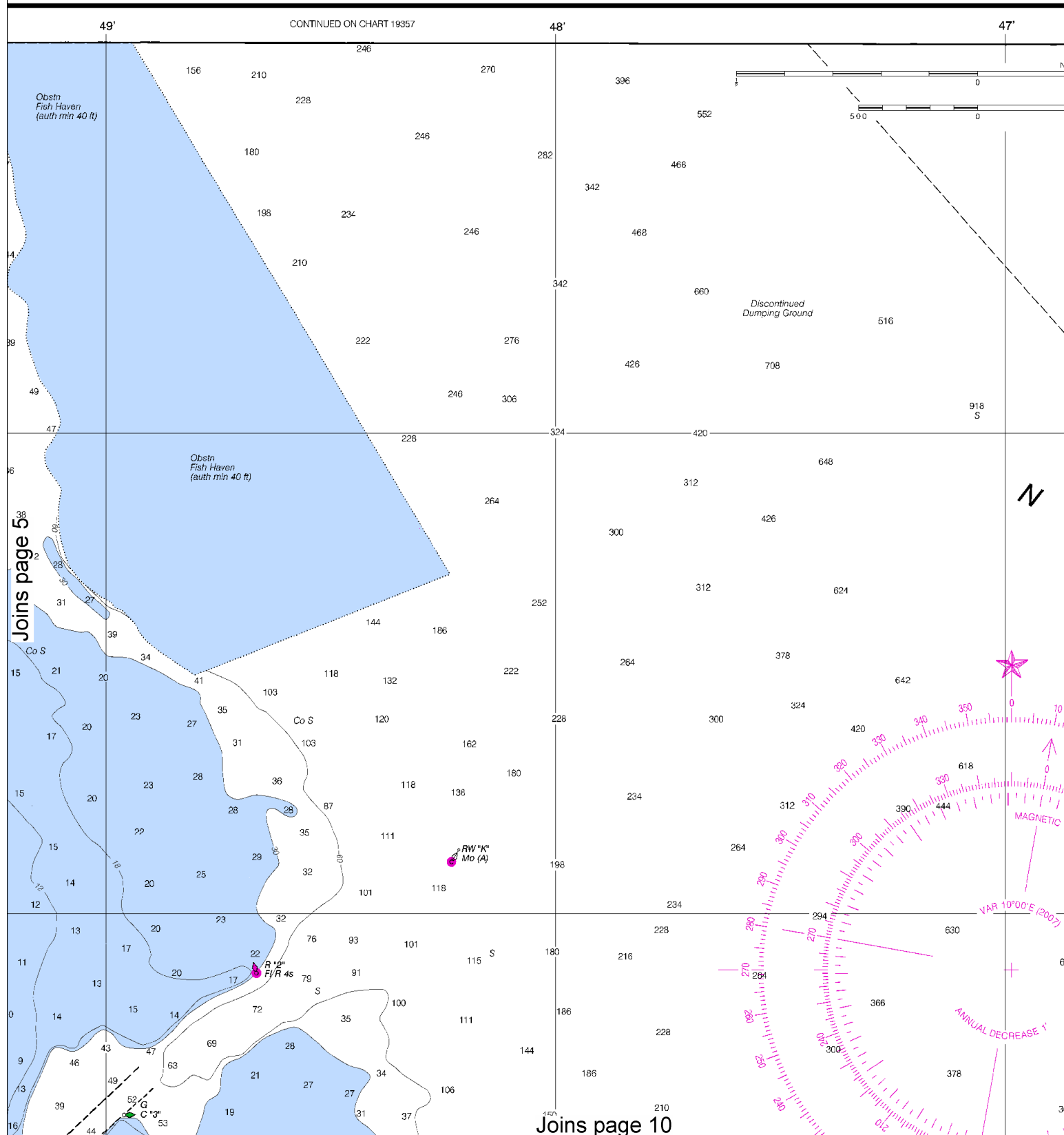
See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 4134, 1st Ed., May 1958 KAPP 2803



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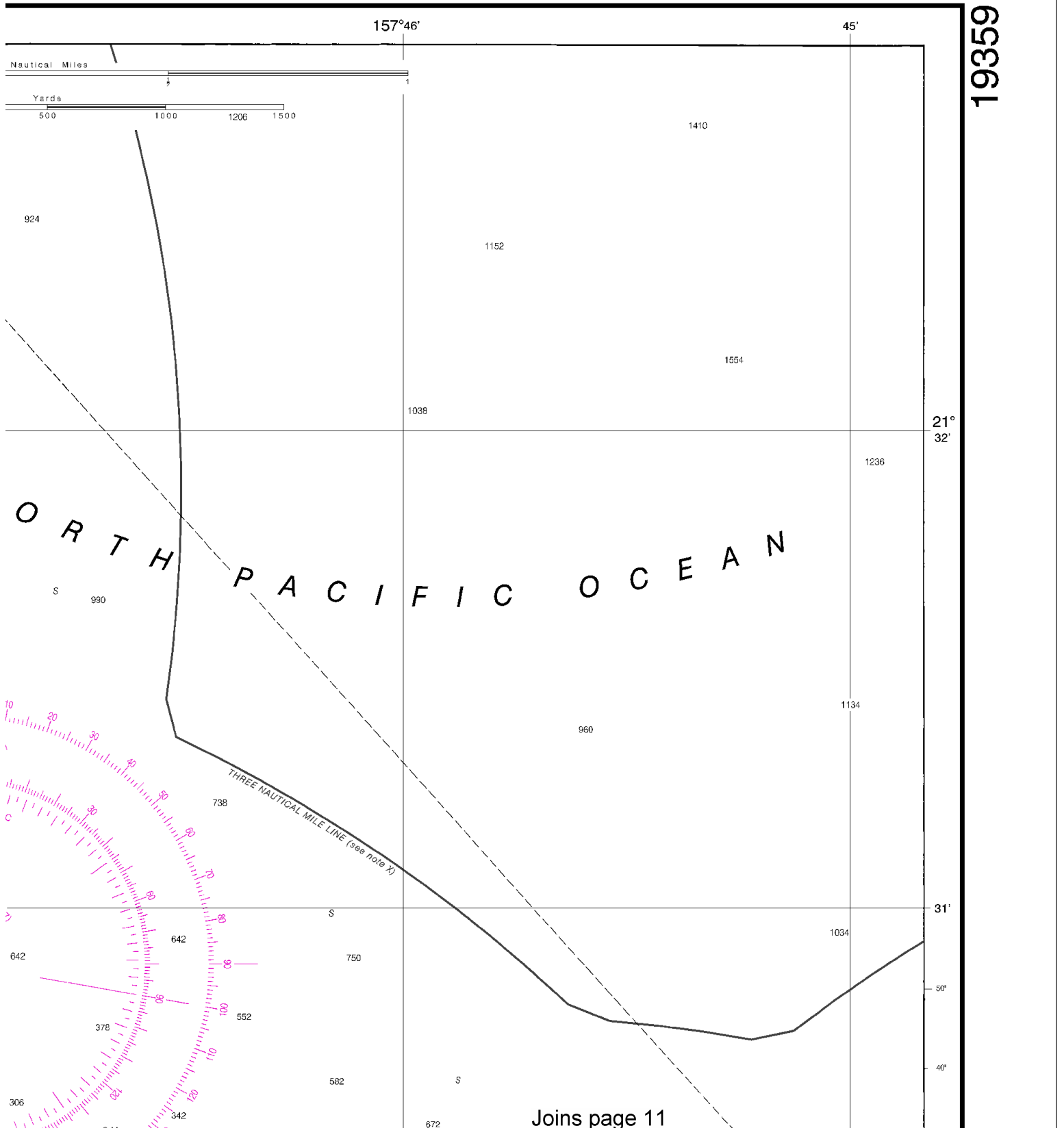
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Nautical Miles

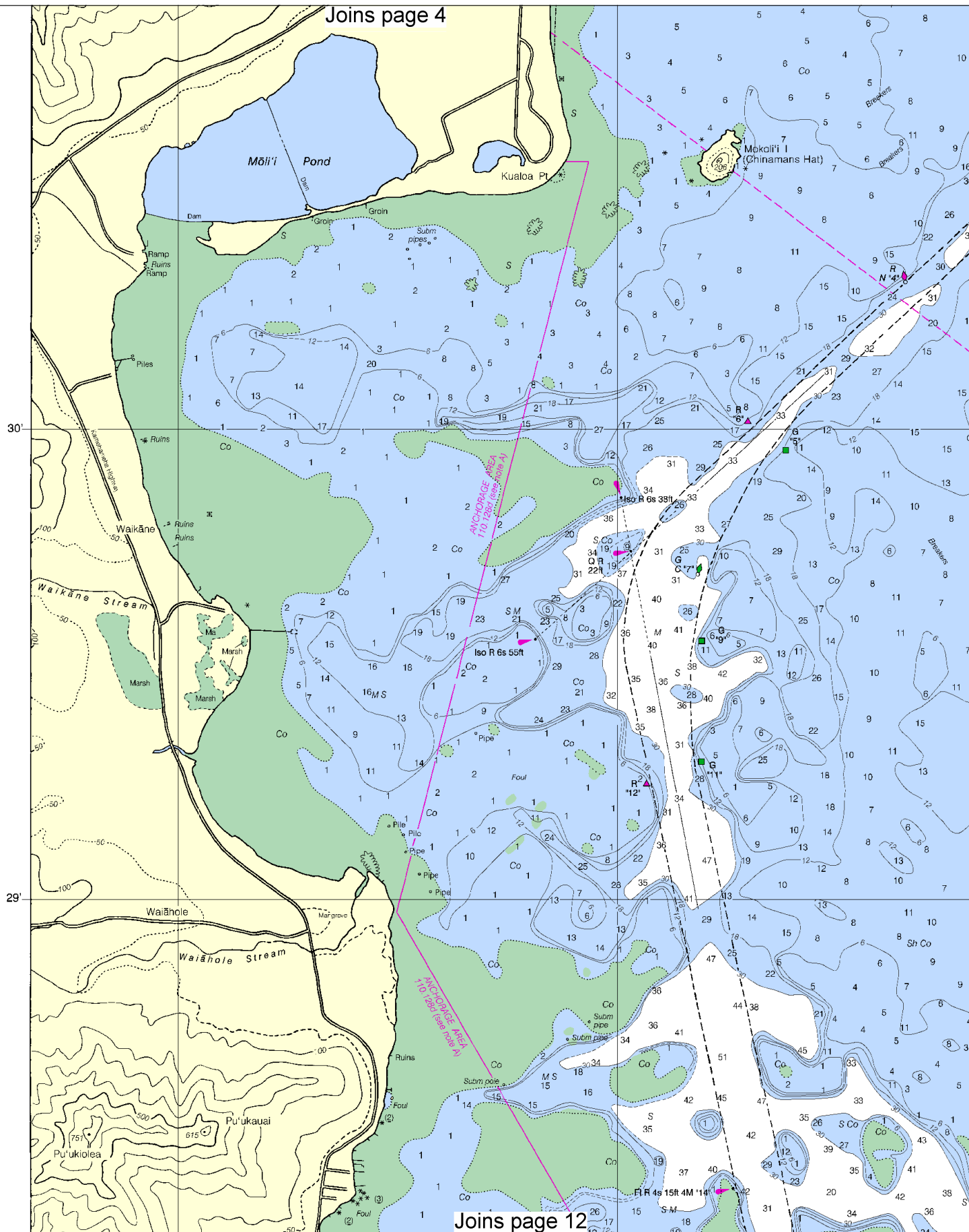
See Note on page 5.

Yards

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 4



Joins page 12

8

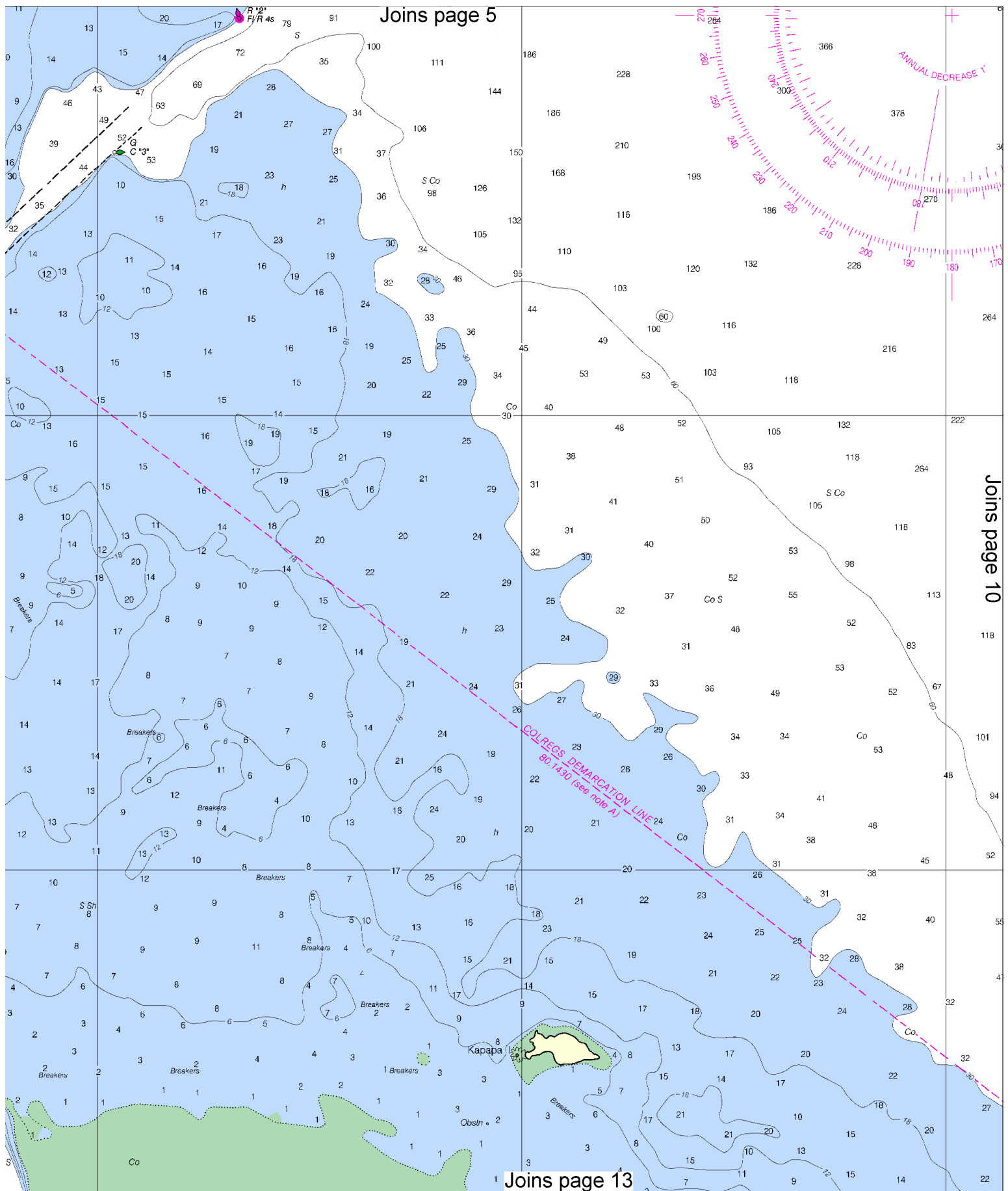


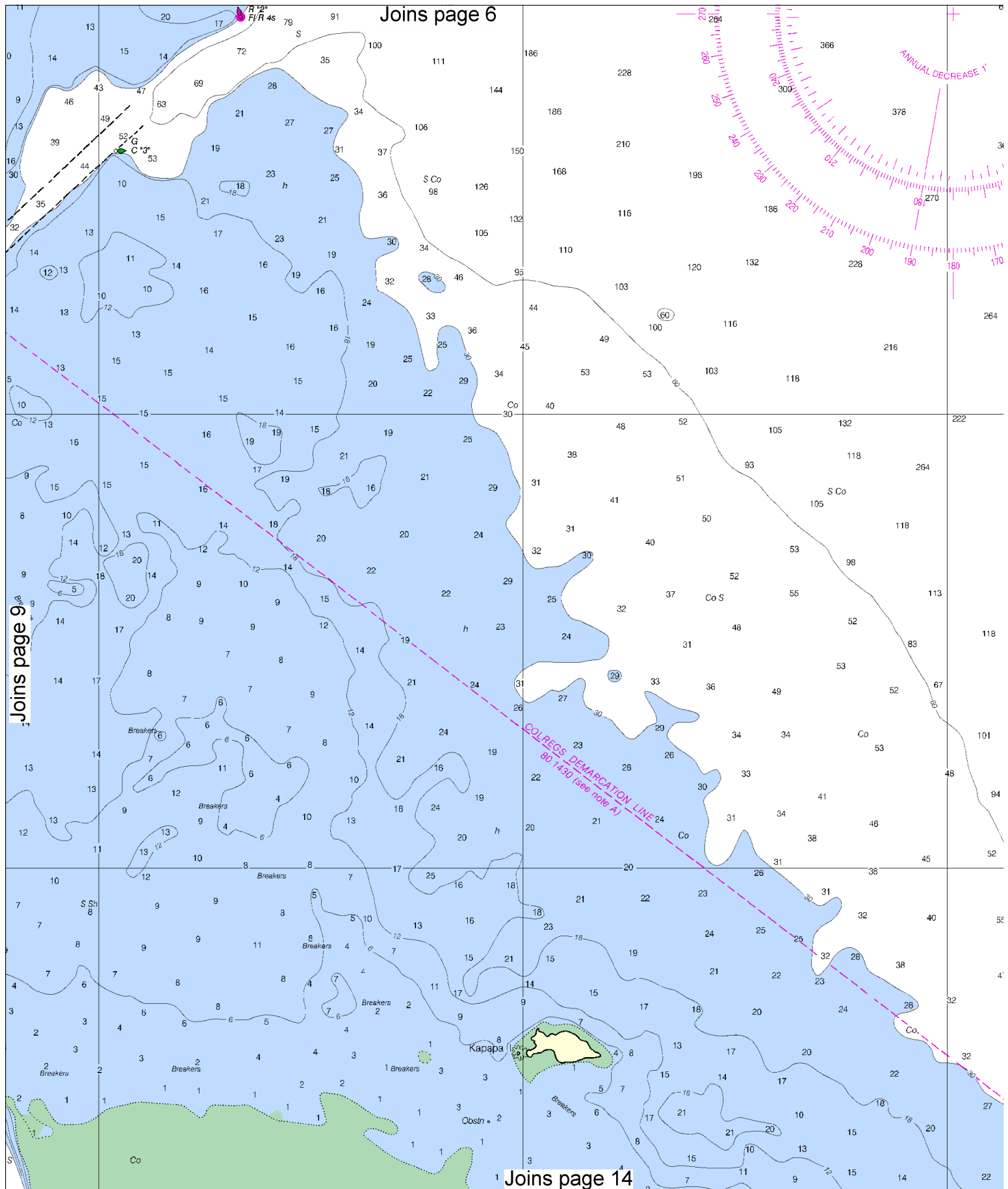
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







10



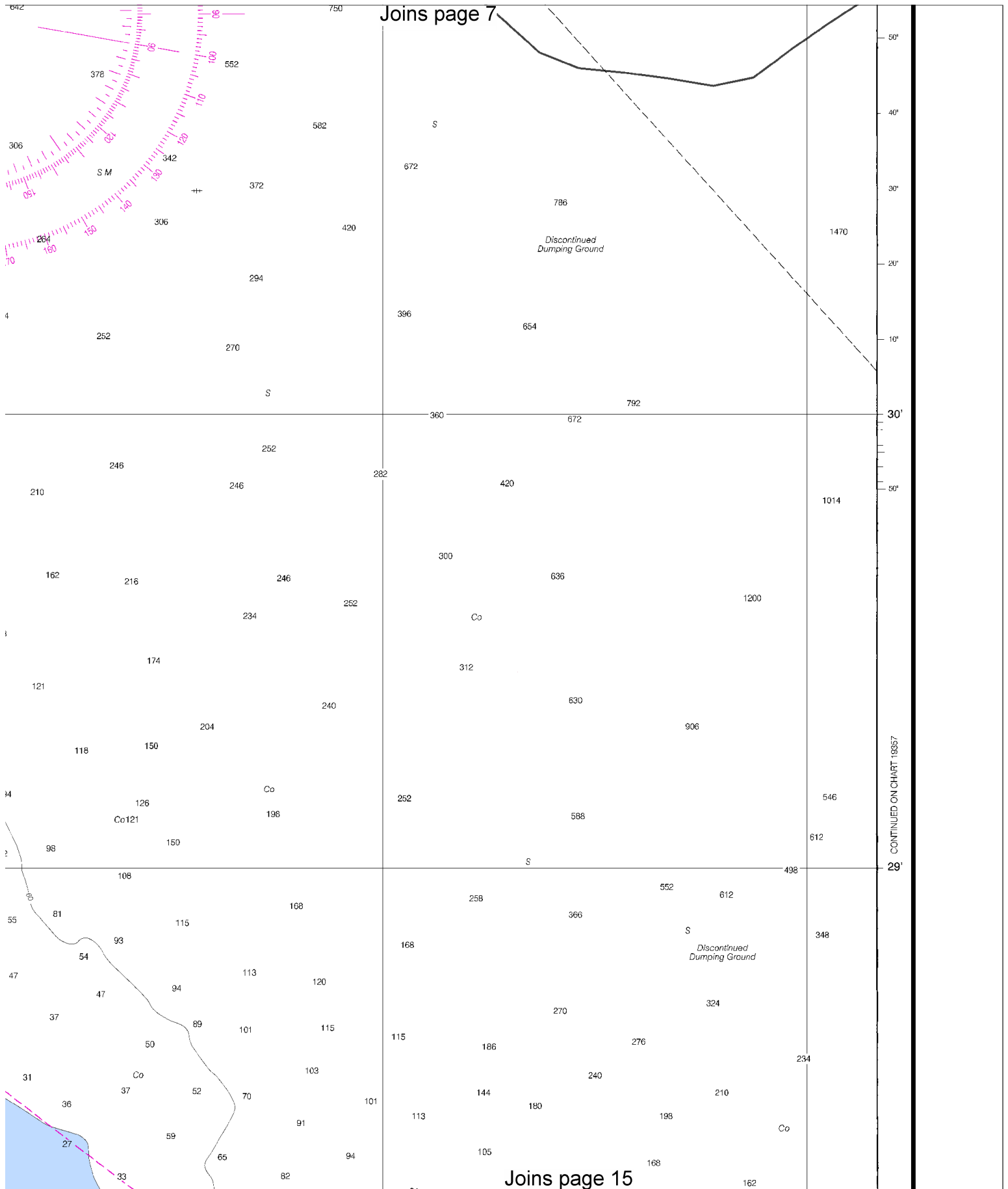
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



Joins page 15

Joins page 8

28°

27°

50'

40'

30'

20'

10'

Joins page 16

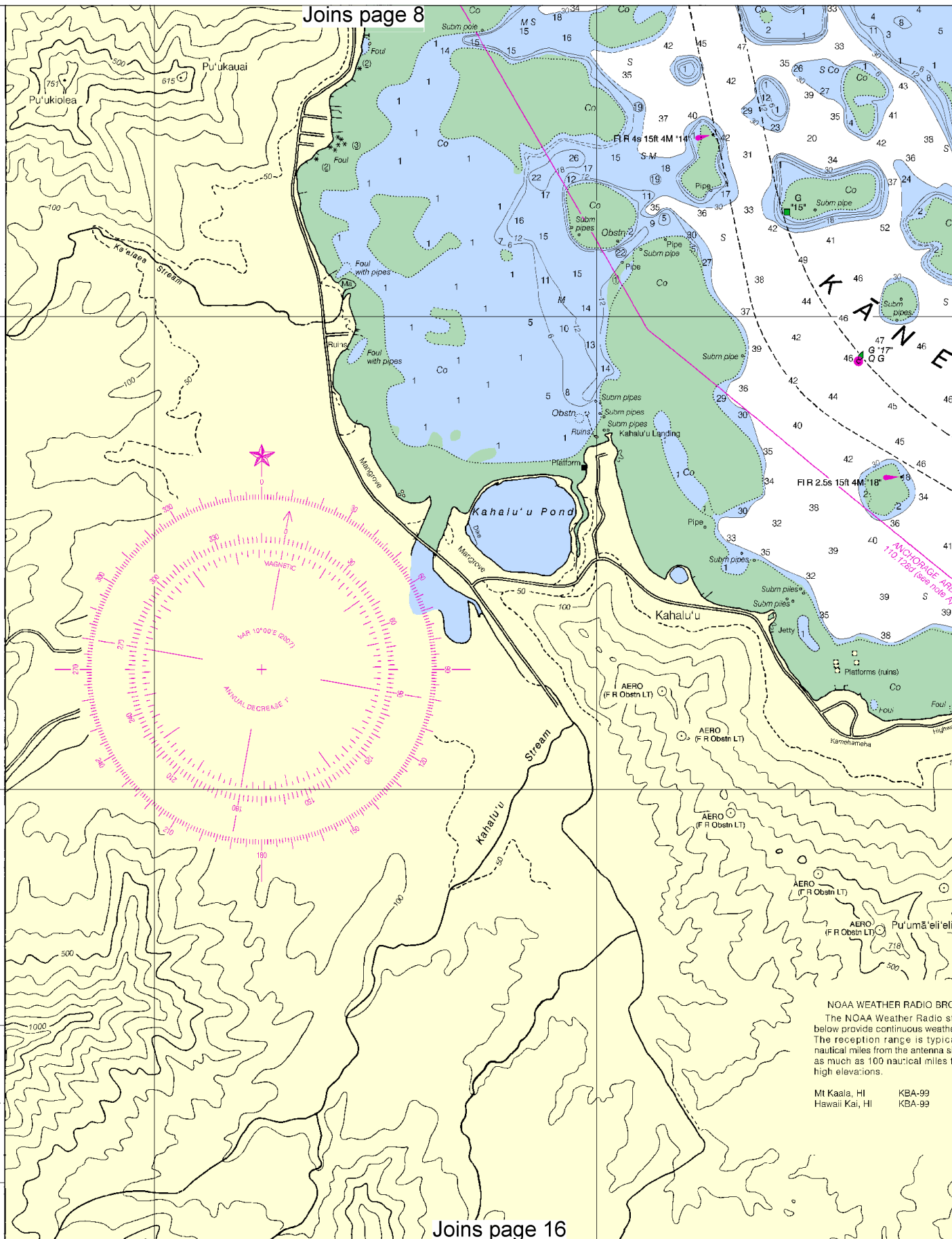
12



Printed at reduced scale.

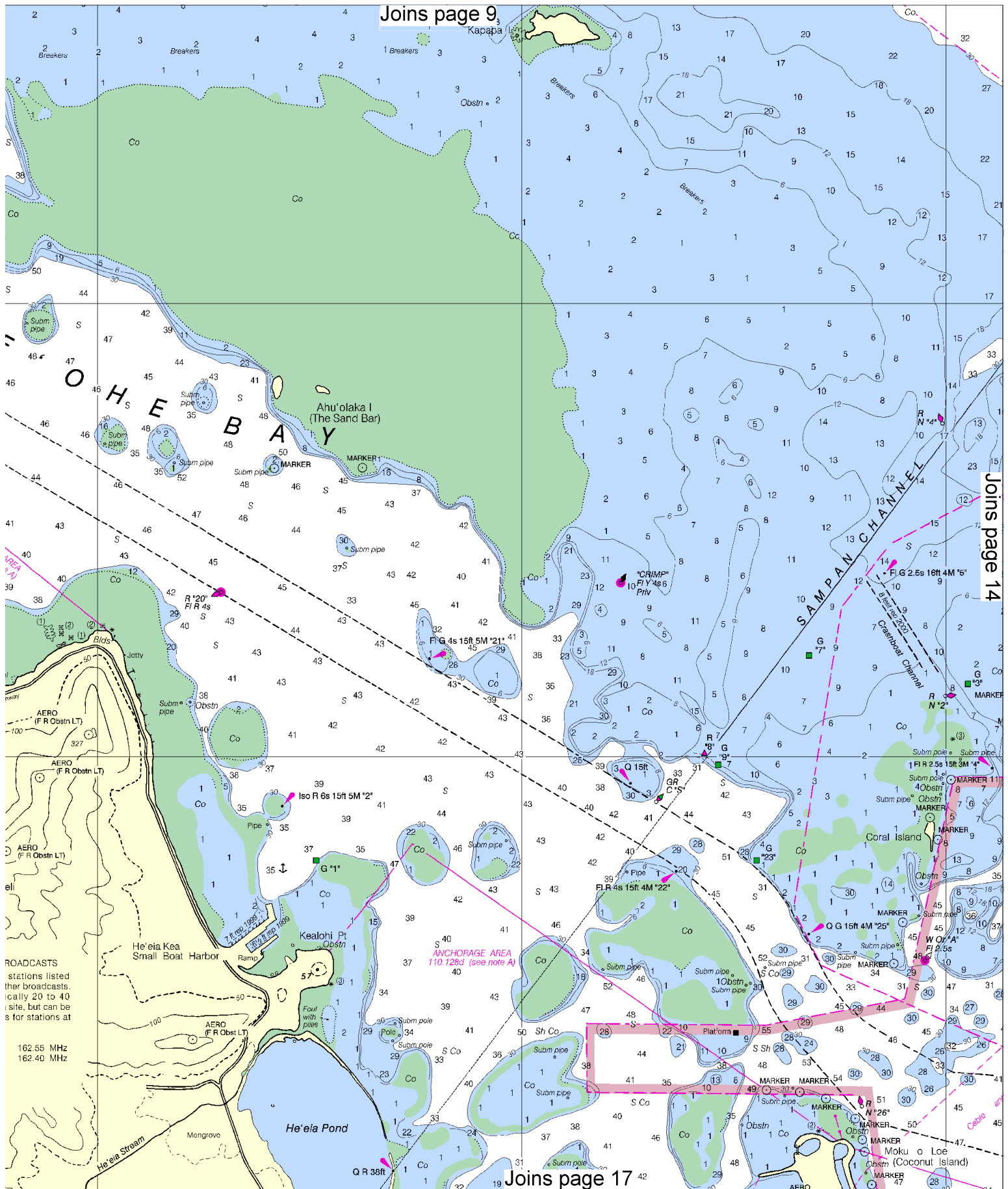
SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BRC
The NOAA Weather Radio station below provide continuous weather information. The reception range is typically 20 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for high elevations.

Mt Kaala, HI KBA-99
Hawaii Kai, HI KBA-99





SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 12

high elevations.

Mt Kaala, HI KBA-99
Hawaii Kai, HI KBA-99

20°
10°
21°
26°
50°



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

O'AHU - EAST COAST KĀNE'OHE BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat 21°28'30"

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Waikane Moku O Loe		(21°30'N/157°51'W)	foot 2.2	foot 1.8	feet 0.4
		(21°26'N/157°48'W)	2.1	1.8	0.3

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Jun 2007)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Department of the Navy, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

This chart should be used with caution as the channel and other dredged areas have not been dragged or swept.

PROHIBITED AREA

Kāne'ohe Bay
Regulations are published in Chapter 14, Chart 19359 (4134), U.S. Coast Pilot 7.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

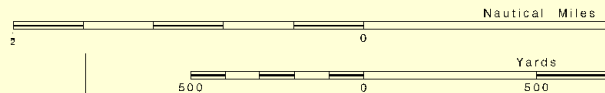
Within the 12-nautical mile limit of the territorial sea, some Federal laws apply, but the outer limit of the territorial sea is not the limit of the other laws. The states of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico have the inner limit of jurisdiction of the states. The mile Exclusive Economic Zone is not fixed by treaty or law to modification.

Racine are not obtained. Offices: not all list

The horizontal Geodetic System is considered 1983 (NAD 83) Hawaiian Datum 11.416" south of this chart.

Radar reflectors to navigation, these aids have

Report all spills to the Response Center via Coast Guard facility 153).



51° 157° 50'

12th Ed., Jul. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 14/07
Corrected through LNM Jul. 03/07

19359

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FAT
F
ME

KĀNE'OHE

RACING BUOYS

ing buoys within the limits of this chart
not shown hereon. Information may be
obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District
offices as racing and other private buoys are
listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

Joins page 17

HORIZONTAL DATUM

reference datum of this chart is World 984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983. Geographic positions referred to the Old datum must be corrected an average of 1.147' northward and 9.887' eastward to agree with

RADAR REFLECTORS

Individual radar reflector identification on has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Is of oil and hazardous substances to the National
via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
ity if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR

NOTE X

the Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the 12-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in effect. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. The U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FAT
FI
ME

18

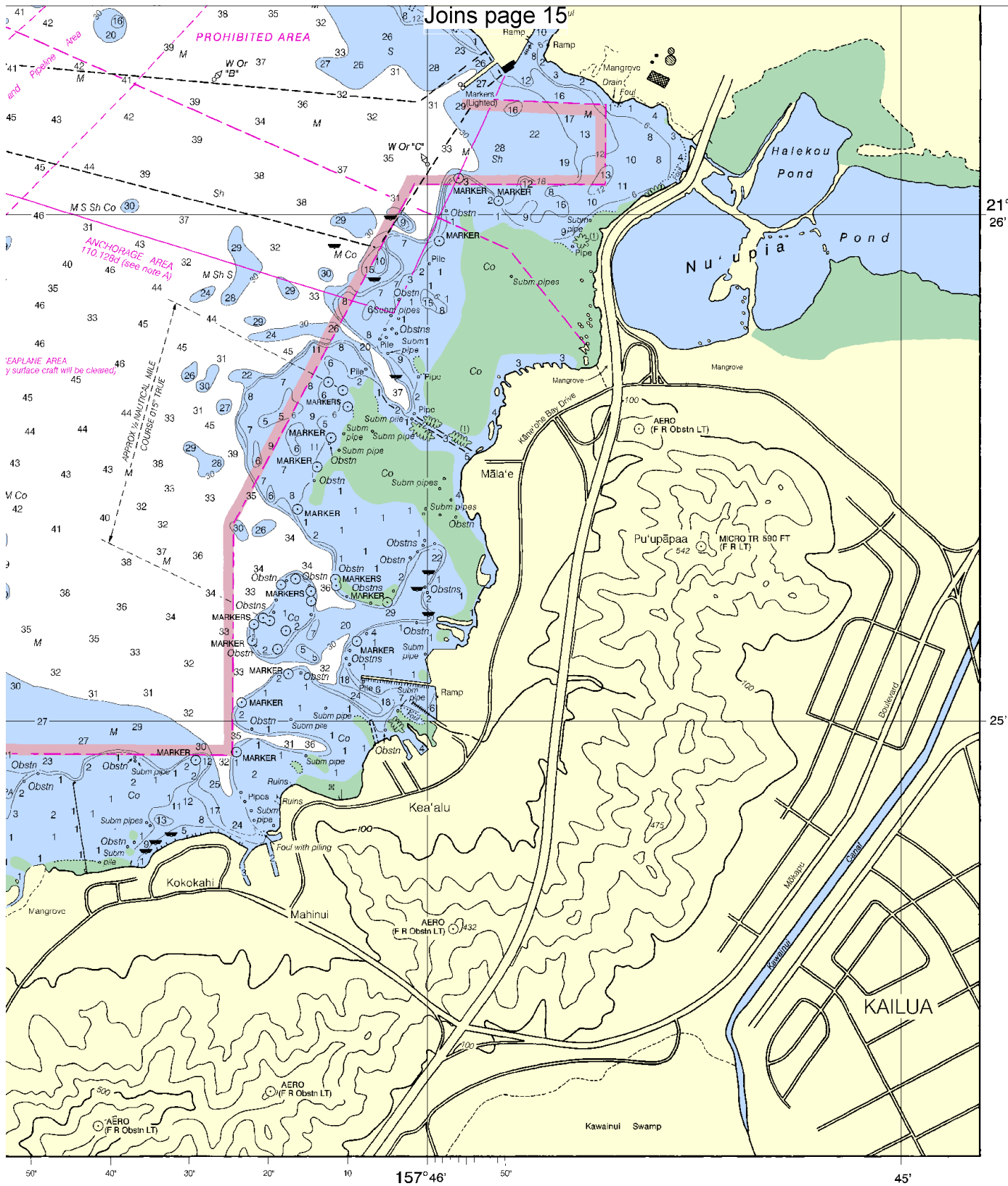


Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:15,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Kāne'ohe Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000

19359



ED. NO. 12



NSN 764201 4011686
NGA REFERENCE NO. 195BHA19359

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.